

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1829.

[VOL. IX. NO. 449.]

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILIP WHITE, at the office of the Western Carolinian, in Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Sales of Land for Taxes.

It will sell, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in January next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the following years:

SAM'L. M'D. TATE, SAG.

By whom given to.	Acres.	Value.	Year.
Apley Peter	500	\$200	1824
Baker Joseph	100	150	do
Shaver Peter	50	50	do
Duckworth Thomas	500	100	do
Gallow William	100	100	do
McCall John	500	545	do
Thompson David	150	150	do
Berry George	97	150	do
England Margaret	120	500	do
England Enoch	140	500	do
Graham Joseph	2200	2000	1825
Stacey Jeremiah	100	250	do
Bowman Sherwood	150	250	do
Blackwood James	200	200	1825
Baker Joseph	100	100	do
Chum Samuel	2310	650	do
Doak David	550	200	do
Apley Peter	500	200	do
Giles Christopher D.	300	250	do
Hawkins A. B.	320	860	do
Moore Barnet	150	50	do
McElrath Jacob	200	400	do
Pitts Philip	200	300	do
Cosby William	50	25	do
England Jane	50	50	do
Jenkins Charles	50	50	do
McCall John	100	50	do
Neill James	400	500	do
Pitts Philip	100	450	do
Perkins Levi	200	300	do
Garrison Robert	200	550	1827
Stevie John H.	296	226	do
For James Marcell	5475	3850	do
Deal Henry son.	225	250	do
Oneil H. M. and	100	100	do
Oneil James McK.	350	300	do
Duckworth William	300	150	do
McNeely Sam'l.	240	200	do
McCall John	600	1600	do
McFaggart Mary	500	485	do
Hawkins A. B.	435	800	do
Oneil James McK.	400	400	do
Duckworth Collins	550	175	do
Duckworth Samuel	80	40	do
McNeely John	260	500	do
Cosby William R.	50	25	do
Britton Aaron	434	1000	do
Goff Solomon son.	80	150	do
Neill James Sen.	100	400	do
Pitts Philip	200	200	do
McElrath John	365	600	do
Allan John	268	400	do
Good John	300	1200	do
Lyons Leonard	330	275	do
Cruikleton Martha	100	60	do
Johnson Robert	400	630	do
Rust Peter	267	300	do
Cik Micajah	540	950	do
Gribble James	230	360	1825
Hodge George	200	50	do
Hoffis Samuel	360	800	do
Marshall Jesse	100	100	do
Fogelman John	200	200	do
Gibson Edward	474	900	do
Gibson Edward	150	150	do
MacCall Elizabeth	50	50	do
Wysenham Elizabeth	181	400	do
Beck Joseph	200	200	do
Branch James	300	500	do
Beck Joseph	100	100	do
Marion Ellis D.	300	600	1825
Webb Henry	75	300	do
Mitchener John	100	100	do
Pearcy Molly	400	50	do
Pearcy William	275	100	do
Pearcy Westby	300	400	do
Pearcy William	150	300	do
Pearcy William	200	400	do
Penly Christian	150	50	do
Kearley John	189	200	do
Wise Joseph	100	100	do
Branch Stephen	200	25	do
Harris Richard W.	640	50	do
Mackey Samuel	320	400	do
Cosby Hugh	360	100	do
Marion Ellis D.	174	450	do
Warlick John	650	1500	1826
Pritchett Buckner	100	100	do
Marcus Ellis D.	75	300	do
Pearcy William	200	400	do
Erwin William	86	200	1827
Duckworth Alexander	200	200	do
Matter James	350	220	do
Matter Alfred	100	50	do
Pritchett Thomas	50	30	do
Hice George Jr.	330	300	do
Mitchener John	100	50	do
Spainhour Peter	200	500	do
Penly Joshua	200	600	do
Pearcy William	200	400	do
Pearson Joseph	120	300	do
Philips Meredith	150	150	do
Bradburn Thomas	200	600	do
Beck Nicholas	380	600	do
Beck Joseph	280	600	do
Beck John	104	150	do
Beck Joseph Jr.	104	150	do
Harbeson Alexander	50	50	do
Wilson Robert E.	300	50	do
Wise James	75	100	do
Conly John (Dutch)	320	825	do
Mackey Samuel	320	320	do
Fox Alfred	100	100	do
Penly Christian	50	50	do
Craig Pleasant	50	50	do
Fleming John	176	2500	do
Fincannon William	100	105	do
Farmer Elizabeth & John	200	150	do
Rader Joseph	100	100	do

Setser Henry
Stallions Abram
Setser Lorraine
Stallions Rebuben
Winkler Henry
Winkler Conrad
Arney David
Boon John
Brown John
Craig Allen
Franklin John
Fleming Robert
Fleming John
Gibson Harrison
Gibson Jacob
King Thomas
More John
McCall Elizabeth
Pruett John
Rader Conrad Sen.
Rader Conrad Jr.
Smith Henry (Irish)
Setser Lorraine
Stallions Lausford
Stallions Samuel
Stallions John
Stallions William (son of Abram.)

66 100 do
550 600 do
65 65 do
200 200 do
200 300 do
550 650 do
150 150 do
555 800 do
213 515 do
200 150 do
379 400 do
214 200 do
176 2500 do
180 250 do
175 400 do
300 350 do
211 570 do
181 400 do
247 430 do
95 100 do
105 75 do
527 330 do
65 65 do
170 100 do
385 425 do
185 200 do

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The following is a synopsis of the Fiscal operations of the Treasury Department of the U. S. which has been compiled from the late annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the Fayetteville Journal, and which we extract from that paper, not having space for any thing more in detail:

The funded Debt of the U. S. as it will exist on the first January 1829, will be \$38,362,123 78.

The actual receipts into the Treasury from all sources, during the year 1827, amounted to \$22,965,363 96.

The actual expenditures of the U. S. on all accounts, during the year 1827, amounted to \$22,659,764 04.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year 1828 are estimated to have amounted to \$24,094,663 67.

The expenditures of the U. S. for the year 1827 are estimated to amount to \$25,537,511 63.

In the year 1827, merchandise, paying an ad valorem duty, of the value of \$47,552 803, was imported into the U. S. and paid duties amounting to \$11,702,554 34.

In the same year, 2,989,760 gallons of Wine were imported, and paid duties amounting to \$707 994.

The quantity of spirits was 1,547,769 do. Of Molasses, there were 13,127,933 gallons, paying a duty of 656,396 do. The Tea imported, amounted to 5,372,956 pounds, and paid 1,800 849 dollars in duties.

The quantity of Coffee was 31,895,217 pounds, and the duties on it were 1,294,760 do. The importation of Salt amounted to 5,431,163 bushels, and the duties were 686,232 dollars.

The total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States is 1,052,074 tons, of this the American tonnage, so employed, is 900,199 tons, and the foreign tonnage thus employed is 151,875 tons.

The net amount of Public Lands sold during the year 1827 was 936,727 acres. The expenses of these sales, including salaries to the agents &c. were 121,281 dollars. The amount received into the Treasury for these sales is 1,495,845 dollars.

The sales of Public Lands, from the first of January 1821 to the first of July following, amount to 841,599 acres. The receipts for the same amount to 429,934 dollars, and the expenses of selling were 47,752.

The Dividends paid on the stock owned by the U. S. in the Bank of the U. S. amounted this year to 420,000 dollars.

The Civil, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous expenditures of the United States for the year 1827, amounted to 2,713,476 dollars 39 cents. The Military Establishment, for the same year, expended the sum of 3,675,641 dollars 62 cents. The Naval Department, for the same year cost 4,263,877 dollars 45 cents, and the Public debt, with interest, there was paid in the same year, 10,003,668 dollars 39 cents.

For the first nine months of the year, 1818, the Civil, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous expenditures of the U. S. were 2,959,512 23. The expenditures of the Military Establishment were 4,684,666 dollars 81 cents. The expenditures of the Naval Establishment were 3,201,140 dollars 68 cents, and of the Principal and Interest of the Public Debt 7,359,591 dollars 19 cents were discharged.

Auctions.—We are happy to see the exertions, which are now making by many of the most respectable and enterprising men of this and other cities to abolish a system which has so long proved ruinous to the interest of the merchant, the mechanic, and the manufacturer. Meetings have been held in various parts of the country to devise means for the suppression of the evil; and should the patriotic individuals who have fearlessly come forward to lend their aid, for the accomplishment of such an important object, persevere in their efforts, we have reason to expect a favorable result will be the consequence. The Public mind seems to be awake on the subject. The system of fraud which has so long been practised with impunity will at length be brought to light, and we hope forever hereafter checked.

N. Y. Eve. Gaz.

According to the accounts of some of our geographers, there are eight cities in the world that have each at least one million inhabitants.

Five of these are in China; one in Japan, and but two (London and Paris) in Europe. Peking is said to have three millions; Nankin two; Canton one and a half, and the other five but one million each.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Not having room for the whole of the Report of the Secretary of War, in relation to the Department under his especial supervision, we avail ourselves of the following summary of facts stated by the Secretary; taken from the N. C. Journal.

The Army, as it now stands, contains the aggregate number of 5529 men. Among these are one Major General, 2 Brigadier Generals, 1 Adjutant General, 2 Inspector Generals, 1 Quarter-Master General, 4 Quarter Masters, 1 Commissary General of Subsistence, 1 Surgeon General, 8 Surgeons, 45 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Pay Master General, 14 Pay Masters, 1 Commissary Gen. of Purchases, 2 Military Store keepers, 1 Assistant Engineer, 11 Colonels, 12 Lieut. Colonels, 19 Majors, 120 Captains, 148 First Lieutenants, 148 Second Lieutenants, and 4989 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

The first part of the 3d, the 5d, and the 6th Regiments of Artillery, with the 2d and 5th Regiments of Infantry, are distributed in the Eastern Department of the Army, under the command of Brevet Major General Gaines. The 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, and 7th Regiments of Infantry, with a part of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, are distributed in the Western Department, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson.

The number of men recruited for the Army, from January to September, 1827, was 1458. For the recruiting service, for the same time, the sum of \$32,636 have been advanced. Of this sum \$20,532 have been accounted for, leaving a balance of \$12,104, which, with \$14,285, the sum now asked for, will be sufficient for the recruiting service for the next year.

Fortifications.—Among the works of this kind, now in progress in the United States, our limits will allow us to notice only the following.

On Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, considerable work has been done towards its completion. Nearly all the casemates on the water fronts are finished, and a considerable portion of the rampart, and on the other fronts, formed. This work has already cost \$1,333,714, and requires \$251,625 more for its completion.

At Fort Mifflin, the deposite of stone for the formation of its base, is now of such extent and firmness as to justify the construction, during next year, of the first or lower tier of the castle. The whole of the foundations are laid to a height which will admit of the work being prosecuted at all stages of the tides. The sum already expended on this work, is \$815,500; no calculations are made of the sums necessary to its completion.

The works at Fort Mifflin, Braufort, N. C. which were much injured by the storm of August, 1827, have been repaired. Much earth has been excavated, and the masonry has made considerable and satisfactory progress. Towards the construction of this work, \$73,890 have been appropriated, of which \$42,216 have been expended and accounted for, leaving a balance in the Treasury, applicable to this object, of 31,673.

The works at the Fort at Oak Island, near the mouth of the Cape Fear River, were resumed in July last: besides extensive excavations being made, 115 cubical yards of stone, and 2151 cubical yards of brick masonry, have been constructed. It is believed that in a short time the citadel will have so far progressed as to receive its terminating grillage. The cost of this Fort up to the present time, is 130,580 dollars. No precise sum is fixed as its ultimate cost.

Besides the fortifications now in progress, the Board of Engineers have projected a number of new works, to be constructed hereafter, and have arranged them in three classes. The works of the 1st class, 17 in number, and which the Board recommend to be commenced as soon as possible, are estimated to cost 4,531,873 dollars. The works of the 2d class, 20 in number, and which are to be commenced at a later period, are estimated to cost 5,557,177 dollars. Among these works of the 2d class, we observed that it is designated to build a Fort on Bald Head, near the mouth of Cape Fear River, the estimate cost of which is 120,000 dollars. The works of the 3d class, and 7 in number, and which are to be commenced at some distant day, are estimated to cost 1,854,575.

In the Department of the Commissary General of Subsistence, the sum of 278,684 dollars, have been remitted to contractors and other disbursing officers of the Commissariat for the three first quarters of this year, and been accounted for.

For the last quarter of last year, and the three first quarters of the present year, the sum of 1,135,198 dollars have been drawn from the Treasury by the Pay Master General, for the pay of the Army.

Of this sum, only 40,457 dollars remain to be accounted for, and it is believed that all the accounts will be closed before the end of the year, without any loss to government.

The amount of money drawn from the Treasury for purchasing clothes for the Army, during the first three quarters of the present year, was 115,50.

In the Ordnance Department, the amount of funds transmitted to its several disbursing officers, and to contractors, during the three first quarters of the present year, was \$740,381.

Within the same time there have been made at the several Armories of the United States, 24,830 new Muskets, and 1000 Hall's Rifles; and 12,415 small arms have been cleaned and repaired, and 85 new gun-carriages have been made at the arsenals. Within the present year 205,637 dollars have been expended in this Dept. in the purchase of 11,250 muskets, 1300 rifles, 7000 sets of accoutrements for small arms, 25 pound cannon, and 72 field artillery carriages, with their various equipments. The number of arms apportioned among the Militia of the U. S. for the year 1827, then returned as being 1,203,312 men, was 320,000 stand.

The Lead, made at the United States Lead Mines, on Fever River and in Missouri, from the year 1821 to September, 1828, is 22,299,624 pounds. The rents, payable to the U. S. during the past year, amount to 1,231,173 pounds, all of which has been paid.

The number of Invalid Pensioners of the United States, is 3786. The number of Commissioned Officers on the roll under the act of 1818, is 369, and the number of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, on the roll, under the same act, is 11,919. Of these, of the 1st class, there are 74, of the 2d class, there are 5, and of the 3d class, there are 257 in this state. For the year ending 4th September last, the sum of 800,307 dollars have been transmitted to the different agencies, to pay these pensioners. Within the same time, 459 Revolutionary Pensioners, and 57 Invalid Pensioners, are known to the Agents, to have died.

The amount required to be appropriated for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1829, is 155,000 dollars. The number of requisitions issued from the same Department, in the three first quarters of this year was 566,921. The number of youths in the Indian country, which derive aid from this government, is 1180. The number with Bishop Chase, in Ohio, also supported out of the Civilization Funds, allowed by our Government, is 4. The number in New York, under the direction of the Baptist Gen. Con. Fund is 7. The number at Castleton Academy, in Vermont, is 2.

The number at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky, which are supported by the funds set apart for that purpose, by the Indians themselves, except two, is 98. The whole number of Indian youths, now receiving education is 1291, for which this government annually allows, and pays 7,550 dollars.

The number of Claims deposited at the Bounty Land Office, for the year ending 30th September, 1828, for services rendered during the Revolutionary War, was 754: On these, 120 Land Warrants, embracing 16,300 acres of land, have been issued to as many officers and privates. The other claims have either been previously satisfied, or are rejected, or been sent back for further proof, or are suspended.

The claims which have been deposited at the same office, for the same time, for services rendered during the last war, amount to 767 in November. On these, 90 Land Warrants, embracing 15,040 acres of land have been issued. Of the other claims, some have been previously settled, others are rejected, others are returned for further evidence, and others are suspended: of this latter class, there are 460.

The amount of money advanced from the Treasury of the United States, for purposes connected with the War Office, from the 1st October, 1826, to 1st October, 1828, is \$3,261,685 71, of which \$3,002,300 07 were advanced from October, 1826 to October, 1827, and \$2,259,385 64 were advanced from October, 1827, to 1828.

New Theory.—A gentleman of the West "who has spent his life in the woods," affirms that a beach tree is a non-conductor, or proof against lightning. Another gentleman from Vermont, where they have good lightning, discredits the above statement, having known the lightning to tear a beach tree in pieces to get at a wild cat.

Boston Palladium.

There is a family in Germany that has the following poetic and melodious name. Kinkers wand etc dore-fue King och do.

225,000 acres of LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell two hundred and twenty five thousand Acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Buncombe and Haywood, in the state of North Carolina on the waters of Swannano, French, Board, Tuckasee and Oconalufy Rivers. The healthiness of this Land is of a good quality, and for grazing, suitable for none, even in the more western states, in quantities to suit the convenience of purchasers, except one tract of fifty thousand Broad River, partly in Buncombe and partly in Haywood counties, on which large and rich Banks of Iron have recently been discovered. Terms will be made accommodating, by the agent, who may generally be found in Asheville.

Nov. 14th, 1828. JAS. COOK, Agent.

Watch and Clock Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPSON, MONTGOMERY at the old shop, occupied in former years by his father, on Main street, a few doors south of the Court House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, of every description, repaired on short notice, and warranted.

He earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make settlement, either with cash, or by giving their notes. Salisbury, Oct. 18, 1828.

Trotter & Huntington, Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers, CHARLOTTE N. C.

WE have just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line, which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well. July 3d, 1828.

Extensive Coach Factory.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lincoln and the people at large for the liberal patronage hitherto extended towards him for a number of years in the above business; the subscriber to enlarge his establishment and employ several additional hands, some of which fifteen to 20 hands employed at the different branches of the above business, which enable him to complete jobs at uncommonly short notice and decidedly superior to any ever manufactured in this section of country, both for durability and elegance of style. With care the subscriber warrants his work to stand good for 12 months. He has several thousand dollars worth of work in a state of forwardness which will be completed in a short time; he keeps constantly on hand Carriages of every description which he disposes of unusually low. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, as work can be purchased here as cheap as in Charleston or elsewhere. MARTIN C. PHIPPS, Lincoln, N. C. Nov. 24, 1828. 649

Twenty Five Dollars Reward!

STOLEN from my stable in Guilford county, N. C. on Tuesday night, 16th inst. a sorrel mare, heavy with foal, about 15 or 16 years old; there is on one of her hind feet some white spots, and under her mane close to her head a white streak, the hair on her breast is altogether turned upwards to her neck, she racks and trots. The person which is supposed to have taken her is a tall spare made man; his name is Jerry Hester, about 35 or 40 years of age; a man of this description was seen on the mare spurn. The above reward will be given for the detection of the thief. JOHN PARISH, December 25, 1828. 3450

ONE OF NOBIS STORIES.

Artificial Eyes.—I have read several advertisements and several puff, on Dr. Scudder's skill in making artificial eyes; but have treated them as I do every thing artificial, that is, with great indifference and neglect. I met the little Doctor last week, trotting along in his bustling way, having a lad with him: "Here," said he, "you have now treated my artificial eyes rather indifferently, now look at one which this boy has." I did look, and found that the lad wore an artificial eye of a grey color, which very closely resembled the natural one, and set so well in the socket, as was not easily detected. The boy said he had worn it eight months, without any inconvenience. Here was proof positive, undoubted evidence of the fact. The Doctor took out his pocket case, and exhibited a pair of elegant hazel eyes, just finished. This is a very useful invention, and much preferable to a black patch, or a pair of green specs, to supply the loss of a peeper. They went on, however, in Kentucky in a gouging frolic, the glass being apt to cut the thumb of the operator. We are, however, making great progress in the art of artificial eyes, and there is no accident to the human form, or freak of nature, which cannot be remedied and supplied by these modern inventions, so that making an artificial man will be the next project.

I remember, in London, a fine dashing beau, of the first water, by the name of Harry Franco; I met him one day in Oxford street, buying a pair of shammy gloves at an extensive manufacturer's, who, by the bye, I remembered said that he was father to our pretty Mrs. Young, of the Bowery, and talked a great deal about America. Harry Franco invited me to dine with him, at a hotel in one of the squares, where I was to get macaroni and parmesan cheese, and partridge stewed down with cabbage (a vile dish.) He took me to his lodgings, in the Adelphi, to dress for dinner, when a scene almost indescribable took place. His chamber was tastefully furnished, and had every thing in it becoming and gentlemanly. He threw his hat on a settee, took off his coat, went in front of the dressing glass, and took off a handsome wig, a la Brutus, exposing a head perfectly bald; he then took from his right socker a glass eye which he carefully wiped with a cambric handkerchief; he unloosed an entire set of artificial teeth, which he deposited in a tumbler of clean water, he then untied a pair of pads, or false calves, and, to my utter amazement, stood before me a man of 60 years of age, looked at him in silent astonishment. In a short time he made himself whole again; his wig brushed and sprinkled with orange flower water, was replaced; his teeth nicely clean and dried, were placed in their former position; his glass eye deposited in its socket; his pads were buckled on, and with buckskin breeches, white top boots, blue coat, buff waistcoat, new hat, gloves and cane, Harry was again a beau of 40, realizing, in a few minutes, a metamorphosis which would have struck Ovid himself with awe. We dined together, and Harry having drank a few more glasses of London particular than was agreeable, grew frowsy, and resolved to go to Drury Lane. We obtained a good seat in the dress circle, when Harry's drowsy fit coming on him, he fell asleep, and this brings me to the story about the artificial eye. All the pinching and nudging could not arouse him—he began to snore, and the ladies to stare—his natural eye was closed, but his artificial one was open, which, under the operation of a heavy slumber, gave him the most awful and singular appearance imaginable. We, therefore, caution, in remembering this circumstance, all who purchase glass eyes of Doctor Scudder, against sleeping in company; unless, indeed, the Doctor can invent a mode of closing the artificial, as well as the real eye, when in the arms of Somnus.

There is also a moral in the anecdote of my old friend Harry Franco, which may be applicable now a days as an admonition to the ladies—"look before you leap."

FROM THE KNOXVILLE REGISTER.
TO GENERAL JACKSON.

Well, Andrew, thou art elected President. I rejoice at thy success, because thou deservest it, and because my countrymen have wiped away the charge of ingratitude. Were it not for our electoral go-between, the majority would have been vastly more splendid. I hope the day will come when the election of President will be left directly to the people. There is an over-ruling Providence that always properly directs national power. Its result corresponds with the source from whence it emanates: If from the people, the legitimate source, it is a blessing; otherwise, it is more or less a curse according to the corruptness of its source.

I will mention to thee a few things that I would do if I were president:

I would invite Commodore Porter to the United States, and his patriot-

ism and gallantry should not go unrewarded.

I would send Johnny Q. to run the line between the United States and Mexico, that he might see what a foolish bargain he made when he concluded the Florida treaty.

I would send Henry to the Cherokee Nation to buy land for Georgia, just because he is such a 'cute hand to make a bargain.

I would appoint Richard, a fiddler to some theatre; for he who could so nicely set the multiplication table to music, must be an elegant performer on the violin.

I would send Daniel, of Boston, Minister to Turkey; for there he would see monarchy in all its tyrannic royalty, and perhaps might change his notions.

I would let George, of Pennsylvania, remain linkerster (a dandy from college would call it *linguist*) for yankee speakers; for latin quotations interpreted in Dutch must be vastly edifying to congress.

I would continue John, of Philadelphia, working at his trade; for all the coffins he can make will be wanted for Nat, the Judge, for a Nashville Doctor, for a Knoxville Editor and for many others in the United States, who have killed themselves as dead as pickled herrings.

Thus ends my instructions for the present. I hope thy administration may be a practicable commentary upon Mat. v. 16.—Fare thee well.

A FRIEND.

Twelfth month, 9th, 1828.

RAIL ROADS.

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, gives the following as the advantages by which Rail Roads are distinguished above Canals.

The railway requires but one third the quantity of land that is required for a canal, exclusive of ponds, reservoirs, and feeders.

The railway requires one man and four horses to transport 31 tons four miles per hour.

The canal requires 2 men, 1 boy and 2 horses to transport 50 tons 2 miles per hour.

The railway may be attended and kept in repair for one tenth the expense of a canal.

Railways give the greatest possible facility. Canals may be easily passed in all places required: Canals only by bridges.

Railways interfere with no water privileges. Canals destroy many.

Railways are subject to no interruptions, except from snow, which is easily removed.

Canals are subject to be interrupted by droughts, floods, frosts, leakages and locks.

Railways carry their freight to the doors of the warehouses.

Canals deliver their freight upon the wharf.

A railway can be constructed for half the cost of a canal per mile.

A railway may be used twelve months in the year. A canal but seven months.

The toll of passengers will pay the interest on the cost of a railway.

The toll of passengers on a canal is very trifling.

Half the common rates of toll on a canal will be sufficient to pay the whole expense of transportation on a rail way, including the toll.

Mountainous countries are easily surmounted by railways. Canals can never get over them.

Rivers and streams are much more easily passed by railways than they can be by canals.

Warts and Corns.—It is stated that the bark of the willow tree, burnt to ashes mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, or excrescences on any part of the body.

Naval Execution.—Letters from Lima to the 18th September, received in this city and New-York, state that a seaman had been tried, on board the U. S. ship Vincennes, for the murder of another seaman, found guilty, hung from the fore yard of the U. S. ship Brandywine, on the 29th of August. This is the first instance of the kind that has occurred in our naval service. A man was sentenced to be hung on board one of our vessels in the Mediterranean, some years since, but committed suicide previously.

United States Telegraph.

Medical.—A very interesting discussion took place in the legislature of Georgia, on the 24th ult. There is a board of physicians in Georgia who license all practitioners at \$19 a head. A law was introduced to increase it to \$20. It was lost.

St. Louis.—A census of the city of St. Louis, in Missouri, has been lately taken by the Sheriff, and the population is found to be, free white males 2179; free white females 1589. slaves and colored persons 1232; total 5000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The following are extracts from a communication to the Editor of the New-York Enquirer, dated at Washington, Dec. 25.

Last Monday, Mrs. Secretary Porter gave her first party. The talent to lead fashionable society is peculiar and original. The French are said to possess it above all other people. It requires a knowledge of character, acquaintance with forms, brilliancy of imagination, delicacy of mind, as well as moral courage, and a rapidity of invention and tact, which few females possess. Mrs. Porter is a charming woman, and entirely takes the lead of all the gay cotemporaries of the day now in the capital. Formerly possessed of beauty her figure corresponds extremely. She keeps up the whole spirit of the Adams party. She sustains the whole administration with her spirit, her cleverness, and her fine talents. I think the appointment of Gen. Porter, on that account, has been quite a hit. Mrs. Porter is perfectly acquainted with every political man, and even Clay himself would not hesitate to take a lesson from her judgment. But notwithstanding all this, some of the Adams party despond dreadfully.

Dancing, wine, canvass backs—all will not heal the poor souls. Their only consolation is to launch sarcasms, and invent hoaxes about the inauguration, the ball, the next campaign, &c.

Mr. Clay's first party for the season was held last night. Heretofore, this has been considered the leading soiree but it now falls back, and takes its position behind that of the Lady Secretary of War. Mr. Clay made an effort to be gay and nonchalant, and succeeded tolerably well. He says he is very much pleased with the election of Gen. Jackson; it has afforded him much relief; and after the 4th of March he mounts his horse, crosses the mountains, and turns farmer in Kentucky. Little Wright of Ohio, it is said, is to be called to the bench of that state. This is the only portion of the "sweetmeats" he can get, and it is probable he will accept the dish. Ichabod Bartlett, of N. H. who was so well dressed last year by John S. Barbour, has cast his eye upon Governor Woodbury's seat in the senate, in the latter's stead he cannot be elected; he is, therefore, preparing the way, by a resignation of his present seat.

I understand great discontent prevails about the nomination of Mr. Hughes, who is considered unfit for the Netherland embassy, involving, as it does, the north eastern boundary. I should not be surprised if the senate were to let several appointments lay over till the next administration comes in. The country would gain by such a course. The Adams party praise the General, and abuse his prominent friends—expecting by this course to keep their places for themselves and friends, and get what they can out of the old Hero. I hope they will be out-generated in this plot.

The English Embassy is going to give Mrs. Adams a splendid ball on New-Year day evening. Some of the brightest beauties of the age, are to be present. It will be a *ne plus ultra* of splendor. The Vice President has arrived, and is well.

Cultivation of the Grape.—The following extract from a letter of a recent date, written by a gentleman who is well qualified to speak upon the subject, shews what may be done in this interesting pursuit, which is now occupying the public attention. The writer resides on the Georgia side of the Savannah river, a few miles above Augusta.

"Send me a quarter cask of Madeira Wine.—I hope soon to make some of this article for sale. The vines I got from Adlum, of Georgetown, in 1825, will bear some fruit this year; but a small proportion of them took root. I have, however, now got near 800 vines growing, and I am increasing the vineyard—in three years from what is already planted, I expect to make at least 40 pipes, and increase yearly. I have for 4 years past made a little Wine from 11 old vines in the garden, equal to most Madeira imported, none who have tasted it believed that such Wine could be made in America."

Springfield, Ohio.—The Pandect contains an account of a revival in this place. It commenced in the latter part of the last winter, and continued through the summer. The additions to the communion from the world have been upwards of a hundred and sixty. In one connexion the father, the mother, five sons, four or five daughters, two daughters-in-law and two grand children have become subjects to this work.

China.—Le, "by Imperial appointment, Governor of the two Kwon provinces," has issued an edict against Opium-smoking, and the buying and selling of that poison, from the language of which we should infer that the drinkers and sellers of whiskey in our country would not find much favor with His Excellency. He cannot conceive how the use of such an offensive and pernicious drug was introduced; but is certain that "he who grasping at gain, could open a shop to yield an inexhaustible supply of poison, must have been a most worthless vagabond." These Opium-smokers, he says, will form themselves into rings and sit smoking all day. Their property dwindles away, and they resort to all manner of villainy. They lose all character and all self command, and become incapable of reform. Their faces become as sharp as sparrows, and their heads sunk between their shoulders in the form of a dove. Physic cannot cure their disease. Repentance comes too late for reform." A drunkard, it seems, is the same sort of animal, all the world over, and whether made such by drinking whiskey or brandy, or smoking Opium.

Manners of the Turks.—An English traveller in Turkey, in speaking of their mode of salutation, remarks: "Towards one another, the Turks are very polite and affable. When they meet, they bow and repeat from the Koran, 'God give peace to your soul.' To Christians or infidels they only say 'I hope to meet you in heaven.'"

They affect to ridicule and despise our common custom of taking off the hat, when we salute each other, and even they say that it is offensive to God, on account of its indecency. To judge from the following anecdote one would infer, that a man's bare head is a great curiosity among them. Happening one day, when visiting in the country, to enter a peasant's house, in company with my interpreter—in which there was a number of persons; out of compliment to them, I did not take my hat off when I saluted them. While there, the women and children inquired of my interpreter, "if I were a Christian; and if so, why I did not uncover my head, as they were told Christians did?" And they begged him, if I were a Christian, to give them the pleasure of seeing my head. When he told me this, I took my hat off, and bowed with a great deal of formality, and affected politeness—upon which they began to leap about, and laugh, and to exhibit the most extravagant joy. One of the boys leaned on my shoulders, (there are rogues here as well as in our country) and snatching my hat away, passed it round to his companions, until he came to the old peasant, who looking into it, threw it from him with disgust, "exclaiming that I was a blasphemous rascal, to wear the image of my prophet so near my head." I could not understand what he meant by this, until he pointed to a print of our King, in his royal costume, at the bottom of my hat. I told him through my interpreter, that it was not my prophet, but my king, and put there as the sign of the hatmaker, whose title was "king's hatter." This answer made another laugh, and the old man joined very heartily in it. This, by the way, was the first time I had seen a Turk laugh.

New Almanac.—A man in Washington has invented a curious Almanac, which may be comprised on the face of one quarter of a dollar; and is perpetual, showing the days of the week for any month in the year within the space of ten thousand years, without an alteration. This almanac is arranged on the head of an ever-pointed pencil case, and on the same pencil case will be arranged the phases of the moon for one thousand years. It also shows the Dominical letter for any year; the conjunction; opposition, and quadrature of the moon for one thousand years. And, by stamping the seal of a letter with the head of this pencil case, will be left an impression showing the day and hour in which the letter was sealed.

It is remarked in one of the letters from Washington, that congress will soon be asked to admit into the Union as states the territories of Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida, adding six senators to congress from a population less than that of the city of New York. *National Gazette.*

The "Thomastown Register," of Maine, predicts, that most, if not all, the New-England states will become Jackson, before the termination of one year from the General's inauguration. Maine and New Hampshire most assuredly will.

Board of Agriculture.—At the recent meeting of the Board of Agriculture of this state, at Raleigh, of which Charles Fisher, Esq. of this place, is President, Professor Mitchell's Geological Report for the present year was laid before the Board, read, and ordered to be printed in the Agricultural Pamphlet now in the press, and which will be finished in time to distribute to the Members of the Board and of the General Assembly, before their adjournment. It being intimated to the Board that our zealous and enlightened Agriculturist, George W. Jeffreys, Esq. of Caswell, intends to take a journey to the North, during the ensuing Spring and Summer, principally, that he may become better acquainted with the agricultural improvements of that section of the Union, it was resolved, that he be commissioned to purchase a number of Merino Sheep for the use of the several Agricultural Societies of our State.

It was resolved too, that measures be immediately taken for procuring 1000 Vine Roots, of the best kinds, from Mr. Loubat's Vineyard on Long Island, and also a sufficient supply of the Eggs of the Silk worm.

Bible Society.—At a large meeting of the Managers of the North-Carolina Bible Society, in this City, the following Resolution was adopted:

"This Board, regarding it as a very desirable object that all the destitute families within this State should be furnished with a copy of the Scriptures:

"Resolved, therefore, that a Committee be appointed to institute a Correspondence with the Officers of the existing Bible Societies of the State, and with other influential individuals, as to the practicability and the best means of effecting this object."

A Committee was appointed accordingly. A Circular has been written, which is now in the press, and we have little doubt the thing will be effected.

The Detroit Gazette states that a man named Henry Gillespie, stole two geese at that place—was tried and convicted and sentenced to be sold for two months. David Ringle alias Burbank, was also tried for stealing a beef creature, and sentenced to pay a fine of 20 dollars, and be committed until the fine was paid. He was also tried on a charge of vagrancy and sentenced to be sold for three months! [Self White folks! Who would buy a thief and a vagrant?]

Russia and Turkey.—The London Courier of Nov. 6, predicts that a peace between these two powers will take place before long under an impartial mediation. The reasons advanced in support of these views are that probably both nations are desirous of terminating a strife in which the victors have lost eighty thousand men by sickness and battle, leaving only 120,000 from an army of 200,000—the Russia, although not wanting in physical force to carry on even a protracted war, is yet destitute of money, and must resort to foreign loans, not being able to borrow sufficient from her own citizens.

This ministerial paper, the organ, to a certain extent, of the British Government, solemnly repeats that the annihilation, or the dismemberment of Turkey, will not be permitted—but says that Greece must be free.

Gov. Miller, of Missouri, in a speech to the Legislature, speaks of the fur trade in and beyond the Rocky Mountains, as the scene of disasters and murders. He says that ten or more of our citizens have been lately killed there and robberies committed on their property. At present the British traders are permitted to come upon our territories in that quarter to trade with the Indians. This evil Gov. Miller says, the General Government must remedy.

How to Stow away Bacon.—Married at Middletown, Conn. Mr. Curtis Bacon, to Miss Ann Stow. The two Maxims of any great man at court are always to keep his countenance, and never to keep his word.

A modern writer observes that "he who speaks lightly of female society, is either a numbscull or a knave!"—the former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter hating the restraints it lays on his vices.

Sugar.—It appears from a late Debate in Congress on increasing the drawback on Refined Sugar of domestic manufacture, that the whole importation of Sugar into this country is fifty-five millions of pounds; that in the year 1824, the quantity of Sugar raised in this Country did not exceed forty millions of pounds, but that in three years it had increased to seventy-six millions of pounds; and that in three years more, it is expected to be equal to what is now raised and exported put together! *Nat. Register.*

Salisbury:

JANUARY 13, 1829.

DEATH OF MRS. JACKSON!

From the *Vaughan Banner*, 2nd Dec.

We are called on this morning to announce an event of the most awful and melancholy nature. In the midst of preparations for festivity and with the knell of death heard, and on the very day when it was arranged and expected that our town should be a scene of general rejoicing, we are suddenly checked in our career, and are called on to array ourselves in garments of festivity and woe. Mrs. RACHAEL JACKSON, wife of General Andrew Jackson, President Elect of the United States, died last night at the Meritage in this vicinity.

The intelligence of this awful and unlooked-for event has created a shock in our community almost unparalleled. It was known a few days since, that Mrs. Jackson was violently attacked by disease, which, however, was supposed to have been checked so as to afford a prospect of immediate restoration to health. This day, being the anniversary of an interesting and important event in the last war, was appropriately selected to testify the respect and affection of his fellow citizens and neighbors to the man, who was so soon to leave his sweet domestic retirement, to assume the responsibilities and discharge the important duties of Chief Magistrate of the nation. The preparations were already made. The table was well nigh spread, at which all was expected to be hilarity and joy; and our citizens had sallied forth on the happy morning with spirits light and buoyant, and countenances glowing with animation and hope—when suddenly the scene is changed, congratulations are converted into expressions of condolence, tears are substituted for smiles, and sincere and general mourning pervades a community, where, but a moment before, universal happiness and public rejoicing prevailed. But we have neither time nor room at present to indulge in further reflections on this melancholy occurrence. Let us submit with resignation and fortitude to the decrees however afflicting of a just and merciful, though mysterious and inscrutable Providence.

Bank Renewal.—We stated in our last, what we understood to be the fact, that the Directors of the Bank had passed a resolution, requiring dealers to pay the *tenth* of their debts at each renewal—that is, to pay the whole at ten instalments. We have since been authorized to say, that the regulation will be rigidly enforced at the branch in Salisbury; so that dealers need not expect any indulgence, in this respect. And we understand, further, that few or no discounts will hereafter be made; consequently, there will be hard scrabbling by the unfortunate debtors to the banks, to get together money enough to pay up their renewals.

It was this state of things, no doubt, that induced Mr. Wyche, on the 30th ult., to present a resolution in the House of Commons, instructing the representatives of the state in the Board of Directors and in the meeting of stockholders, to use their influence to prevent winding up the business of the State Bank too rapidly; to demand from its debtors not exceeding five per cent. at every renewal, if the safety of the bank will permit; and to continue steadily to pursue such measures as will enable the bank to resume specie payments without delay.

Mr. Wyche then presented a bill to regulate the practices of the banks in certain cases; and Mr. Potter also presented a bill concerning the banks.

Mr. Crook has introduced a bill into the Senate, to provide for the gradual diminution of the capital stock of the Banks of this state, by the purchase and extinguishment of shares.

Mr. Gaston, on the 30th ult., presented a series of resolutions, on the subject of the Bank; in which he proposes to let the banks alone; recommends lenity and moderation towards them; for fear that harsh measures towards the banks will compel them to use harsh measures to collect their debts from the people; and thereby add to the present distress in the country; and he further recommends that a portion of the capital stock be gradually extinguished, by receiving stock in payment of debts due the bank. We like this plan; and hope something of the kind may be adopted.

Next week, we shall publish Mr. Fisher's speech on the subject of the Banks.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Dec. 29.—The bill in favor of the widow of Com. Decatur, passed the Senate; a resolution to ascertain the proportional value of gold and silver, was agreed to. In the House, Mr. Ramsay, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to divide all the lands belonging to the U. States, and thus put an end to the land business, but the house refused to consider it; various communications were received from the war and treasury departments, and the house was occupied a long time on the bill for the occupation of the Oregon river.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.—In the Senate, the mode of appointing standing committees was so altered that the president *pro tem.* is to select them when he is in the chair—the Senate to continue to elect them by ballot when the Vice President presides; Messrs. *Irwell* and *Ellis* were elected on the committee of enrolled bills. In the House, the bill for the occupation of Oregon river was some time under consideration; memorials against the auction system were presented from Providence, R. I. and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.—The Senate was occupied most of the day with unimportant private business; a resolution was passed, after having been opposed by Mr. Branch, to adjourn from Wednesday over Christmas till Monday. In the House, a resolution was offered for applying the proceeds of the duty on spirits, to the benefit of schools; numerous resolutions were offered; the house resolved, by a vote of 94 to 79, to adjourn from Wednesday to Monday.

Turnpike from Salisbury to Chatham.—Mr. Long, of this district, offered the following resolution in Congress, on the 23d ult.: *Resolved*, that the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting an appropriation for the purpose of making a turnpike road from the town of Salisbury, by the way of Lexington, Asheboro, and Pittsboro, to Haywood, Chatham county, N. C.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Kentucky Park.—It would seem that the appetites of the South Carolinians have got the upper hand of their anti-tariffism. A few weeks since they resolutely declared a non-intercourse with all the tariff states; now, we learn, Kentucky pork sells at a round price among them. They are right; patriotism does not, for its sake, require a people to pinch themselves for food.

Pumpkin Pies.—It is generally known that the New-England people are immoderately fond of pumpkin pies; pumpkins being scarce this year, our Yankee brethren began to fear they would be debarred their favorite dish; but a cute one among them has discovered that excellent pumpkin pies can be made of winter squashes, (or similar.)

The bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties, has passed the Senate.

Tuscarora Indians.—A bill has been reported in the Commons, by the select committee on the subject, to provide for the sale of the interest of the Tuscarora Indians in the lands in Bertie county, formerly occupied by them.

The bill to provide for draining Mattamuskeet lake, having been amended in the Commons, by imposing a tax of 25 cents on each acre of land within half a mile of the lake, was, in consequence thereof, indefinitely postponed on the 7th ult. 55 to 32.

In consequence of the delicate health of Mr. Maule, assistant clerk to the House of Commons, George W. Haywood has been appointed 2d assistant clerk.

The *Bank of Newbern* has declared a dividend of two per cent. for the last six months.

Arrangements are making by the Jackson central committee of Washington city, for the reception of Gen. Jackson on his arrival in the district, and for paying due honors to the President-Elect at his inauguration, and to the Vice President, on the 4th of March.

Counterfeit Notes.—Counterfeit notes on the United States branch bank at Savannah, have been detected in Fayetteville; they are \$10 bills, or drafts, letter D, dated 1st Oct. 1827; J. Hunter, cashier, John Cummings, President, payable to P. William Heinman, by whom they are endorsed.

An act was passed by the legislature of Georgia, at its last session, to alter the Constitution, so as to have biennial sessions of the legislature, instead of annual ones.

In the legislature of Louisiana, the seats of certain members being contested, a question arose whether they had a right to vote on their own case; the speaker decided they had; but the house decided they had not. A bill is before the legislature to remove the seat of government from New-Orleans to Baton Rouge.

A bill has passed to its 3d reading in the Senate of the Kentucky legislature, by a vote of 30 to 8, to prohibit the introduction of Slaves into that state; any slave imported into the state contrary to the act, is to be free.

Dueling.—A law has been passed by the legislature of Georgia, disqualifying a person who fights a duel in that state, or any other, from holding any office in the state. Very good, so far as it goes.

Gen. Scott.—A memorial has been presented to Congress, in behalf of this officer, in which he prays that an act may pass to settle the question of *honor* rank in the military service of the U. States.

Brazil.—By late accounts from the empire of Brazil, it appears a Revolution broke out in the province of Minas on the 18th Oct. headed by Gen. Revardo, who was received with open arms by the inhabitants. He had issued a proclamation, and the people laid down their arms, and submitted to him. A large body of Brazilian troops had gone against him, but it was thought he would keep possession of the province.

Harrison Gray Otis has been elected Mayor of the city of Boston, on the 31 trial; on the two first trials, Mr. Quincy, the former Mayor, came very near being elected; but on the last, he, and all others who were then up, declined; and Mr. Otis was elected over his opponent by a large majority.

Kentucky.—George M. Bibb, late chief justice of the court of appeals in Kentucky, has been elected U. S. Senator from that state, to succeed Col. R. M. Johnson, whose term expires 4th of March next. Col. Johnson would have been re-elected, but for an intrigue of the Clay party; Mr. Breathitt, the Jackson Rept. Gov. had, in an evil moment, suffered his name to be made use of by them; fearing the consequence, Col. Johnson's name was withdrawn by his brother, John T. Johnson, and the Jackson party nominated Mr. Bibb; (who had resigned as chief justice, in consequence of George Robinson, a Clay man, having been appointed an associate judge) whereupon, Mr. Breathitt had his name withdrawn; the Clay party then, after trying in vain to persuade Messrs. Pope, Oldham, Quarles, and Adair, Jackson men, to suffer their names to be run, took up Dr. Burr Harrison, one of their own cast; the vote stood, Bibb, 33—Harrison, 50—scattering, 1.

Joseph R. Underwood has been appointed the second associate judge of the court of appeals.

"P. W." communication, with our remarks, are in type; but omitted till next week, for want of room.

The Tariff.—Two letters from Mr. Madison, ex-president of the U. States, written in September last, to Mr. Cabell, of that state, at the request of the latter, have been published in the Washington and other papers; in which he maintains, that the power to regulate trade with foreign nations, is a distinct and substantive item in the enumerated powers under the Constitution; and embraces the object of encouraging by duties, restrictions and prohibitions, the manufactures and products of the country, by a variety of considerations.

The opinions of Mr. Madison, on this, or any other constitutional question, are entitled to much respect. He was one of the earliest and most learned of the expositors of the Federal Constitution, and can have no motive, at this time, to give it an interpretation, not belonging to it.

This, we presume, will settle the question, as to the powers of Congress on the subject; but it cannot reconcile us to the justice of an arbitrary exercise of those powers. There is a wide difference between a judicious encouragement of such branches of manufactures as cannot thrive without protection, and a system of bounties in favor of those whose object is a monopoly of profits. In the first instance, the whole country would ultimately be benefited, and rendered independent—in the latter, a few purse-proud individuals, and soulless aristocracy, would be aggrandized, and an odious aristocracy raised up among us. Against measures that tend to such an issue, we shall ever raise our feeble voice.

The Festival of St. John the Evangelist, was celebrated by the Masonic fraternity, in Concord, on the 27th ult. Rev. Jesse Rankin, of this place, preached a sermon on the occasion. An excellent dinner was furnished by George Klatts, Esq.; at which, we are glad to learn, the laudable resolution of using no spirituous liquors was formed, and adhered to.

The *Fallkin Navigation Company*, after having thrown away upwards of \$100,000 on ill-conceived projects, has been for some years, it is well known, to all intents and purposes defunct. It is a little singular, therefore, that a resolution such as the following, which was offered in Congress on the 30th ult., should emanate from Mr. Long, of this district:

On motion by Mr. Long,
Resolved, That the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing a subscription of stock on the part of the United States, to the Yadkin Navigation Company, in North Carolina.

LEGISLATIVE.

From the *Raleigh Star*, January 1st, 1829.

The Banks.—This all absorbing question is at last fully and fairly before the Legislature. The Majority and Minority Report; the Resolution and bill introduced by Mr. Potter; the bill to establish a Bank of the State, by Mr. Fisher; the resolutions offered by Mr. Gaston; and, last in point of time, the resolution and bill submitted by Mr. Wyche, have all been printed and transmitted to the two Houses.

As might be expected, these multifarious propositions have excited a full share of interest and attention, and the war of words in the House of Commons has already commenced, and been prosecuted with much zeal, industry and ability. On Monday the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Nash in the Chair), to consider the resolution reported by the committee. Mr. Potter moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all but the word "resolved," and substituting the resolution offered by the Minority, and supported his motion by a speech of some length. The floor was occupied by Mr. Gaston, for nearly three hours, in reply; at about 4 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Alexander, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

On Tuesday the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, agreeably to the resolution of the preceding day. Mr. Alexander opened the debate, and replied to the argument which had been offered by Mr. Gaston. Mr. Spruill followed on the other side, and was sustained by Mr. Swain in a lengthy argument. Mr. Potter replied, and Mr. Webb, of Person, concluded the debate for the day with a short speech. On motion of Mr. Fisher, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

On Wednesday, the subject was laid on the table till Friday.

What will be the final result, whether any thing will be done, and, if any measure is adopted, what will be its complexion, is left to conjecture.

From the *Raleigh Register*, Jan. 2d.

On Wednesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Potter introduced a bill for the relief of the people of North Carolina. It provides that no land or poor tax shall be exacted from the people the present year, but that \$60,000 shall be issued in Treasury notes to meet the exigencies of Government.

Mr. Fisher submitted a resolution, which on his motion, was, for the present, laid on the table, requesting the Governor to address a letter to the President of the United States, respectfully asking that he will order to this State a detachment from the Corps of Topographical Engineers, for the purpose of making a survey with a view of ascertaining the best line for a Rail Road, from Fayetteville to some point on the Yadkin, above the Narrows, and from the Yadkin to the Catawba, and connect the valleys of the Catawba and Yadkin with the Cape-Fear; and also to make an estimate of the cost of erecting such Rail Road.

The bill to provide for obtaining statistical information of the resources of North Carolina, was indefinitely postponed, 164 to 58.

The bill supplemental to the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for mitigating the severity of executions, passed its third reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of 111 to 9.

From the *Raleigh Register*, 6th Jan.

The Banks.—After a Debate of several days, in which great ability was displayed and in which much abuse was cast upon these Institutions and their Directors, Mr. Potter has so far succeeded in his design of putting down the Banks, as to have obtained the passage of his bill on its first reading, 66 votes to 54, directing the Attorney General of the State to institute prosecutions against them. But though this bill has passed its first reading, several of the members who voted for it, said they did so for the purpose of seeing whether the bill could not be made less objectionable on its second reading, which was made the order of the day for yesterday.

We cannot believe that a majority of the Legislature can be found in favor of this bill, when its effects come to be fully understood, as it is certainly calculated to produce greater derangement and dis-

tress in our community than is at present contemplated.

On Friday last, in the Senate, the bill appropriating \$9000 to lay out and improve the road from Nicholas Hall's, in Moore county, to Wilkesborough, passed its third reading, 27 votes to 26, but was rejected on Saturday, in the House of Commons.

On Saturday, in the House of commons, the bill to reduce and fix the salaries of certain officers therein named, was indefinitely postponed, 65 votes to 55.

In the Senate, the bill for the prevention of the usurious practice called *shaving*, was rejected. It provided, that any note bought for less than its value, should be irrecoverable in law.

Shaving Notes.—On the 29th ult. Mr. Smith, of Anson, submitted in the Commons, the following preamble and resolution: "Whereas, the practice of shaving notes, is found injurious to the citizens of the State, inasmuch as it prevents money being loaned at lawful interest and causes property to sell for below its true value; Therefore *Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to prevent the same. Which failed, by a large majority.

The Weather.—Since our last paper, we have experienced the two extremes of Spring and Winter weather. On Tuesday and Wednesday, it was as warm and pleasant as April; which was succeeded by copious rains. On Thursday night it cleared off, and Friday was a cool, raw day, with a few flakes of snow, barely perceptible, flying in the air; Friday night was very cold—thick ice was formed within doors. This weather was quite welcome, as some of our citizens had had their pork injured by the unreasonable mildness of the month of December.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Jan. 10.—Cotton (in seed) 13 to 2 cents, corn 25 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 3.50 to 4 per barrel, wheat 45 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 25 to 30, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 20 to 25, salt 1.25 to 1.50, linsey woolsey cloth 30 to 50 cents.

Fayetteville, January 2d.—Cotton 8.25 to 9, bacon 5 to 8, each brandy 50 apple do 40 to 45, butter 15 to 20, corn 35 to 40, Haxseed 9, flour 5.75 to 6.50, lard 7, molasses 39, sugar 10 to 12, salt 90 to 1.00, tallow 8, wheat 1.20, whiskey 25 to 30, U. S. bank notes 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, 2 ditto.

Charlotte, Jan. 3.—Cotton 9 to 10 cents, flour 9, whiskey 28 to 29, bacon 6 to 7, lard 11, best kind of bagging 22 to 24, salt 40 to 50, corn 55, coffee 12 to 15, North Carolina bank bills 24 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

Camden, Dec. 27.—Cotton 8 to 9, flour 51 to 74 for that made at Camden mills, wheat \$1, corn 45, oats 30, salt 87.

Baltimore, Jan. 2.—Flour 7.75 to 10.00, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 26 to 27, bacon 10 to 12.

Petersburg, Virg. Jan. 2.—Cotton 9 to 10, flour 7 to 7.50, apple brandy 40, peach do. 45 to 75, salt \$1, tobacco 2.50 to 2.85, wheat 1.30, whiskey 30 to 35; N. Carolina bank bills 3 to 4, S. Carolina 1 to 2, Georgia 3—Darlen 5.

New-York, Jan. 1st.—Cotton 9 1/2 to 11, flour 6.50 to 8.50, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.62 to 1.75, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 25 to 26, leaf tobacco 3 to 12, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, North Carolina bank bills 5 per cent. discount, South Carolina 24, Georgia 4, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

New-Orleans, Dec. 6.—Louisiana cotton 9 to 13, flour 7.25 to 7.50, whiskey 25.

MARRIED.

In this county, by the Rev. James Stafford, on the 8th inst. Mr. Rufus H. Kilpatrick to Miss Eliza Young, daughter of the late J. Young, Esq. On the 18th ult. Mr. James Hunt, merchant, to Miss Diana Adelaide Martin, daughter of Col. James Martin, all of Wilkes county, N. C.

In Washington city, 1st inst. Hon. John H. Eaton, senator from Tennessee, to Mrs. Margaret Timb rake, widow of the late J. Timberlake, Esq. of the U. S. navy.

DIED.

At his residence in this county, on the 3d inst. after a long and painful illness, Mr. Nicholas Filhouer, aged 68 years and 29 days. He was a native of Germany, but came to this country at an early period of his life; and by his honest industry and economy, became a wealthy man and a useful citizen. By his death, society has been deprived of a useful man, his relatives of an esteemed friend, and the church of a liberal and constant supporter. But before he closed his eyes in death, he could adopt the language of an inspired apostle: "Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God, thro' our Lord Jesus Christ." [Communicated.]

Female School.

MRS. WILLEY having resumed the duties of her *School*, requests those desirous of sending their children, to advise her, as soon as possible, of their intention to do so. The various branches, useful and ornamental, in which she gives instruction, as well as her terms, have heretofore been published.

Salisbury, Jan. 9th, 1829. 1w

Dancing School.

JOHN WARD respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that he intends opening a *Dancing School*, provided he can meet with sufficient encouragement. And he likewise proposes to have a *Coillion Party*, at Wm. H. Slaughter's, on Tuesday, 13th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening.

9th January, 1829. 1w

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL.

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 28th day of December last, a negro man named Daniel, who saves he belongs to a man by the name of George Law. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Shff.*
Jan. 8th, 1829. of Mecklenburg county.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

W^HICH contains papers of value to the owner. Apply for it at this office.

Jan. 10th, 1829. 1w

Negroes for Sale.

ON the 2d Thursday of February next, at the late dwelling of Elizabeth Pickens, dec'd. of Mecklenburg, I shall offer for sale

Several likely Negroes,

Of the estate of Wm. Pickens, dec'd. Also, at the same time and place, the Plantation will be rented.

R. PICKENS, *Adm'r.*
of Wm. Pickens, dec'd.
January 1st, 1829. 3r31

LANDS FOR TAXES.

W^HILL be sold at the court-house in Salisbury, on Monday, the 15th February next, the following tracts of land, or so much as will be necessary to pay the taxes due thereon, and all costs; viz:

100 acres, given in by Henry Knup.
133 acres, given in by Valentine Rymer.
299 acres, given in by Nicholas Rymer.
100 acres, given in by John Sheppard.
50 acres, given in by John Holshouser.
104 acres, given in by Enoch Philips.
330 acres, given in by George Ritchley.
105 acres, given in by Philip Shive.
120 acres, given in by Andrew Setzer.

F. SLATER, *SW'.*
6th January, 1829.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury N. Carolina, the 1st day of January, 1829:

N. W. Alexander	Jacob Lively
John Anderson	Richd. Locke
John Allen	Henry Linn
Wm. M. Brown 2	Elias Lee
Thos. Butler	James H. Ladson
Charles Biles	Mr. Lipman
Wm. Barber	Wm. Simson
Wm. Butler	Capt. J. F. McCorkle
Chas. Hy. Brown	Seth Morris
Moses or Jas. Brown	Thos. McNeely
Sam'l Black	John McErwin
Moses L. Brown	William Mason
David Beaver	John A. Miller
Andrew Bostain	Wm. McGuire
Allen Burroughs	James Nelson
Julia Biles	Chauncey Newton
James Brown	Martin Owen
John P. Carter 7	Thos. J. Oakes
John Campbell	Mr. Olevier
John Calloway 2	Nathan Peebles
Philip Carroll	James H. Pleasant
James Coles jun.	Alex. Pinkston
Elizabeth Crider	A. G. Phillips
Hu. Craft	H. G. Parlin
John Cornelison	Kenchen Poolim
S. P. Church	Robert Porter
Jos. E. Dobbins 2	Dr. Wm. J. Polk
Alex. Dubose	Mr. Wm. Wright
Henry Eller	John Ritchey
John Ellison	Wm. Roark
Thos. Ennis	Wm. Rany
Wm. Everett	Sarah Robinson
Rev. John G. Fritchey	Daniel Ratledge
Sam. Garves	Saml. Roberts
Rev. A. Grimes	Joseph Robinson
Mary A. Glander	John Renshaw
Abner Hall 2	Anderson W. Hedding
Hy. Hill	John Simmons 2
Charlotte Hayne	Wm. P. Stockdon
Alex. M. Henderson	G. H. Swink
E. H. Henderson	Emory Starratt
Isaac A. Hall	Hy. Schoford
Richard Harris	Benj. Schofield
Sally Henly	Tully Smith
John A. Howard	Wm. Sherrell
Ezekel Hartman	Rev. C. A. Stork
Thos. Hall	Mary E. Smith 2
William Hadricks	Thomas Sawyer
Thos. H. Hunt	Matilda Schools 4
Margaret Houk	Rev. Daul. Sherer
Anthony Hatch	James Silliman
John Holmes	Frederick Thompson
Elizabeth Hughes	James Townsly
John Jordan	William Thomason
Thos. Johnston	John Taylor
Saml. Josey	Nicholas Williams Esq.
Johno. Jones	Citizen S. Woods
H. & P. Jordan	V. H. Watts 2
Dr. Geo. Jones 3	Nathan Wade 2
William Kerr	Miss Jane Williams
351	James Woodside.

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. Carolina, the 1st day of January, 1829.

Caroline Alexander	Thomas Hope
Jacamy Alexander	Robert Harris Esq.
Charles Bain	Uriah S. Jones 2
Abner Brooks	Allen Johnson Esq. 3
David Bradford	Mary Johnson
John Boyd	J. F. Kuriss
Thos. & Warren Barker	Volentine Kesler
William N. Beard	James Kealough
Tobias Brown	Thomas Maulty 2
Joseph Baker	M. W. Moore
Benjamin Brown	John McIndly
William Bishop	Henry H. Moore
Christopher Beaver	Missess McLean
William A. Burton	George Moyer
John L. F. of 3	Isaac Motell
John Barringer	R. A. L. McLean 2
Charles Blackwelder	William McLean 3
John M. Barringer	Nicholas McGraw
Rev. Wm. Crook	E. A. Nesbet
John Carroll	James Orten
Andrew Curzime	Robert Pharr
Jacob Colman sen.	John Plotto
Mary Canon	Robert Purvies
Thomas Carter 2	Easter Phifer
Andrew Crook	Seth Rodgers 2
Wm. M. Cook	William J. Robb
John Candler	Permenio Rodgers
Katharine Crawford	Peter Rimple
James Calma	John P. Rendleman 2
Speakman Downum	Joseph Rodgers
Charles Dalton	Moses Rodgers
John W. Davis	High Ross
Joseph Eagle	Aaron Ridenhour
Mathias Farr	Richard Spears
William Fleming	James Solomon
Paul Furroid sen.	Elias Snell
Jared Glover	Saml. Shinn
Milly Gaylor	Tobias Stirewalt
John Gorman	David White
William Harris	Jane Woodside
Levi Hope 2	Oliver White
Katharine Hope	Jacob Weaver.
351	D. STORKE, P. M.

Notice.

THAT we, Peter Newton, and Edward Mac Grath, have entered into copartnership in their mechanical business of

Plastering, Brick Laying, Painting, &c.
Lincolnton, Dec. 15th, 1828. 26

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, *Seven Corros*, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, *Agent.*
Salisbury, May 6, 1828. (14)

Important Trust Sale.
By virtue of a deed in Trust executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan County, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 21st of January next, at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

Our valuable Tract of LAND,
containing Fifty Hundred and fifty Acres, more or less, lying in Rowan County, on the Yadkin River, adjoining George Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

Likewise, his undivided interest, being one-third of a Five Hundred and forty Acre Tract, lying in Rowan County, on the Yadkin River, late the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

Also, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of Helms's Place, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan County.

Twelve Negroes.
Men, Women, and Children, all very likely.

8 Horses,
Stock of Cattle and Hogs,
Farming Utensils,
Riding Chair and Harness,
1 Still and Tub,
Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The sale to commence between the hours of twelve and two on the above mentioned day and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN C. FLUM, Trustee.
Nov. 10th, 1828. 10-50

One Cent Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, an indentured apprentice, by the name of John Young, between 16 and 17 years of age. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me in Lexington, North Carolina.
JOHN M. THOMAS.
December 24th, 1828. 3150

State of North Carolina:
BRIKE County Superior Court of Law, Sept. term 1828: Margaret Conway vs. John Conway: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by Court that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at next court and plead on the 4th Monday of March next. Given under my hand W. W. ERWIN, C. J.
3rd 55 By E. A. ERWIN, D. C.

State of North Carolina:
DIVISION County, Equity: October Term, 1828: John Heate and John Chadwick vs. Wm. P. Toomey and Geo. W. Montgomery. It appearing to the court that Geo. W. Montgomery, one of the defendants in the case; is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for George W. Montgomery to appear at the next term of this court, and plead answer or demur. Otherwise the bill in this case will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.
RICH'D. M. HOBSON, C. M. E.
Nov. 28th 1828. 649

State of North Carolina:
DIVISION County, Equity: October Term, 1828: Isaac Heate John Heate and John Chadwick vs. William B. Toomey and Geo. W. Montgomery. It appearing to the court that George W. Montgomery one of the defendants in this case; is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for the said George W. Montgomery, to appear at the next term of this court, and plead, answer, or demur. Otherwise the bill in this case will be taken pro confesso against him and heard ex parte. RICH'D. M. HOBSON, C. M. E.
Nov. 28th 1828. 649

State of North Carolina, Iredell county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall term, 1828. Jane Morrison vs. Hezekiah Morrison: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore, ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Star, printed in Raleigh, and in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the said Hezekiah appear before the judge at our next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer the said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment be rendered against him pro confesso.
3rd 58 Teste: JAS. CAMPBELL, C. J.

State of North Carolina, Haywood county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1828. Daniel W. Coleman vs. Eleanor Coleman. Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, from the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant is not a resident of this state, therefore, on motion of the plaintiff, by her attorney, Felix Ayley, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law for Haywood, to be held at the court-house in Waynesville, on the 2d Wednesday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, yet for hearing ex parte, and decreed accordingly. Witness John B. Love, clerk of our said court, at office, in Waynesville, the 2d Wednesday after the fourth Monday of September, 1828, and 33d year of American Independence.
650 JOHN B. LOVE, C. J.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, Oct. term, 1828: Catharine Rhine vs. Michael Rhine: Petition for divorce and alimony. Whereas a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county that the said defendant was not found; and proclamation having been made publicly at the court-house door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given 3 months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1828, and in the 33d year of the Independence of the United States.
3rd 57 LAWSON HENDERSON.

Negroes for Sale.
I have a Woman and six boy children, which I wish to dispose of to some person who will keep them for his own use, not to go out of this state, or out of the county of Rowan. The negroes can be seen at the house of William P. Stockton, near Doct. John Scott's. Part cash, and credit a reasonable time. Any person wishing to purchase, will know my price by addressing a line to me at this place.
ALEX. W. BRANDON.
Wadesboro', Dec. 9th, 1828. 4149

Estate of Samuel Guy.
HAVING qualified, at the last court of pleas and quarter sessions for Iredell county, as Administrator on the estate of SAMUEL GUY, late of said county, dec'd. I desire all persons indebted to said estate to make settlement with me as speedily as possible; those having claims against the estate, will bring them in, legally authenticated, as by act of assembly provided, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
RUFUS REID, Adm'r.
Dec. 5th, 1828. 5149

Administrator's Sale.
ON Thursday, the 15th day of January next, will be sold, at the late dwelling of SAMUEL GUY, dec'd, in Iredell county, near Spring Grove, Twelve likely Negroes;
ALSO, Horses, Cattle, and other Stock;
Farming Utensils;
Household and Kitchen Furniture;
Grain, Hay, Fodder, &c. &c.
A credit of twelve months will be given, on the purchasers executing bonds, with approved security. Sale to continue, till all the property is sold.
RUFUS REID, Adm'r.
Dec. 5th, 1828. 5149

LIST of Letters in the post-office Lexington, N. C.
John Adderton, E. Albright, John Beckudite, Benj Billings, Caspar Brinkle, Richard Briggs, James W. Bryan, Peter Clodfelter, Jeremiah Combs, John Cooper, James Cox, Wm. Davis, Jacob Evans, Solomon Ferrington, Solomon Fouts, Will A. Gallamore, Amey Gregson, John Gregson, George Haden, Jane Haden, William Haden, Jesse Harris, Henry Hepler, Henry Hill, Reuben Holmes, Gershom Hunt, Zebulon Hunt, Susan's Jones, John Kent, Elijah Lanier, Willis Lethro, William Ledford, John Livergood, Sester Livergood, John Loflin, Alexander Miller, Daniel Noah, Armistead Owen, Nat Peablies, Rachel Pickett, Kenben Pickett, John Rickard, Nathan Riley, Jacob Rothrock, William Rough, Jacob Shout, John Simpson, Michael Sowers, Phil Sowers, Valentine Sowers, Robert Spence, James Strain, Caty Tarr, Fred Thompson, Thos Tiddwell, Lewis Tyre, Joseph Waggoner, Isaac Wilson, Francis Williams, William Wooley.
3150 B. D. KOUNSAVILLE, P. M.

A certain Cure for Intemperance.
THE subscriber has discovered a certain remedy for those who are unfortunately addicted to that most wretched of all vices, the too free use of ardent spirits, a single trial of the prescription will prove its efficacy: letters addressed to the subscriber post paid enclosing two dollars will be promptly attended to, by a remittance of the medicine and directions.
WM. L. AUSTIN.
Jefferson, Ashe county, N. C. 3rd 57
N. B. Printers friendly to the cause of the unfortunate drunkards, will please give this an insertion.

Committed to the Jail
OF Montgomery county, N. C. on the 9th Dec. 1828, a negro man who says his name is Hardy, and that he was sold by Mr. Huie to John Crain, of Alabama, who he now says is his proper owner. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
A. FORREST, Jailor.
Dec. 17, 1828. 3149

Committed to Jail
IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst. a negro man, who says his name is John, that he ran away from his master, John Pego, about two weeks since, in Columbia S. C.; says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen. Nat. Cardle, of Sussex county, Virg.; he is about 6 feet high, 32 years old, straight built, black complexioned, with a small scar above the right eye. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
F. SLATER, Sg't.
Sept. 8th, 1828. 31

Mills and Lands.
THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of Geo. Sauer, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.
17th THOMAS D. GIBBS, JOSEPH HANES, PETER SANER, JACOB SANER, MARTIN SANER.
May 23d, 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Sauer, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.
Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

Sale of Land for Taxes.
THE following tracts of land will be sold, for cash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Monday, the 15th of February, 1829; or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1827.

120 Acres, belonging to the estate of Valentine Bird, dec'd.
1 House and Lot belonging to Abram Jacobs.
1 House and Lot, given in by Ralph Kesler.
350 Acres, given in by Joseph McConaughy.
340 do Jos. McConaughy for Betsy Locke.
135 Acres, given in by Daniel Rough.
332 Acres, given in by John Trexler.
Also, 1 House and Lot by the same; and for Town Tax, for 1828.
150 Acres, given in by Henry Hartman, for the year 1826, Tax 68 cents.
Dec. 29th, 1828. F. SLATER, Sg't.

SHERIFFS DEEDS.
FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

WILKESBORO' ACADEMY.
THE subscriber, finding it necessary to be absent from Wilkesboro' for a few months, has employed the Rev. Mr. Anderson, a graduate of one of the colleges of Pennsylvania, to take charge of the Academy, during his absence. Mr. Anderson is well qualified for the performance of the duties of an instructor; and it is confidently hoped that the cheapness of board and tuition, combined with the well known local advantages of the situation, will secure to this Institution a full share of public patronage.
3150 A. W. GAY, Principal.
Wilkesborough, Dec. 27, 1828.

FOR SALE.
PURSUANT to the stipulations of a deed of trust, executed by Henry C. Kern, I will sell at public Auction, on Thursday, the 23d of this month, the tract of land on which said Kern resides, containing 260 acres. This tract lies about 3 miles east of Salisbury, on the road leading to Salem, Danville, Milton, Raleigh, &c. There are on it a good dwelling-house and other houses, directly on the road, and well situated for entertaining travellers. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, which will be at the dwelling-house on the premises.
JOHN BEARD, Jr. Trustee.
Salisbury, Jan. 2d, 1829.

At the same time and place will be sold, by virtue of another Deed of Trust, executed to Jacob Ribben, sen. one waggon, four horses and gears, and two stails.
Likewise, at the same time and place, the subscriber will sell his stock of cattle and hogs, his crop of grain, &c. farming utensils and house hold furniture.
HENRY C. KERN
January 2d, 1829. 3150

WAGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.
Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 09

THE
Factorage and Commission Business
IS continued by the subscriber in Charleston, S. C. Edmonston's wharf; where his services will as usual be devoted to the interests of those who commit business to his care. For the convenience of his customers, he has made arrangements with the following gentlemen, to receive and forward Cotton or goods, to or from his address, without delay, and with the least possible expense; namely: Jos. H. Townes, at Cheraw; Chas. J. Shannon, Camden; and M. Antonio, of Columbia.
HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, 1st, Oct. 1828. 13155

TO THE PUBLIC.
COWAN & REEVES,
Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh
Dry Goods, Cullery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
Which they are determined to sell unusually low for CASH or COTTON; or on a short credit to punctual customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
COWAN & REEVES.
Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6mt58

Boot and Shoe Making.
THOMAS MULL, Jr.
RESPECTFULLY informs his acquaintances and the public, that, having purchased Mr. Eben. Dickson's Boot and Shoe establishment in the town of Salisbury, and employed that gentleman as Foreman of the shop, he is prepared to execute all orders for making
BOOTS and SHOES,
of every description, on short notice, and for reasonable prices.

He intends constantly to keep a supply of the most superior Northern Leather, and to employ from 15 to 20 first rate workmen; which will enable him to make the most elegant kinds of Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and of the very best materials. He also keeps an assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand, manufactured at his own shop, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied on a sudden emergency.
Owing to the pressure of the times, he will allow a liberal indulgence to those he feels safe in trusting.
His utmost efforts shall be used to give entire satisfaction to all his customers, and he hopes thereby to secure their continued confidence and patronage. Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1828.

New Tailor's Shop.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his acquaintances, and the public, that he has commenced the
TAILORING BUSINESS,
in the town of Salisbury, in the New Shop on the cross street next door to Mr. Murphy's Store, near Mr. Torrence's Store, and convenient to the business part of the town: where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

He receives the fashions from Philadelphia and New-York regularly as they change, which will enable him to make up fine Coats, &c. in the most fashionable and elegant style. Owing to the hardness of the times, he will work cheaper than heretofore. He hopes his acquaintances and the public will give him a trial, as he feels certain he can please them, both in his work and prices.
WADE W. HAMPTON.
Nov. 14, 1828. 14

Lost, or Mistaid,
THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directory of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON.
August 30th, 1828. 30

Almanacks, for 1829.
FOR sale at this office, price 10 cents each, the Farmer's and Planter's Almanack, for the year 1829.
Dec. 26th.

POETRY.
The species of verification of which the following is a specimen, appears to be quite the rage at present. This is the most complicated and ingenious of any we have seen.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
Elegy to the Memory of Miss Emily Kay (Cousin to Miss Ellen Gee, of Kew) who died lately at Ewell, and was buried in Essex.

Bad nymphs of UL, U have much to cry for,
Sweet MLE KU never more shall C!
O, SK maids! come hither and VU,
With tearful eye this MT LEG.

Without XS she die XL away—
Ah me! it truly verses 12 C
How soon so DR a creature may DK,
And only leave behind XUV!

Whate'er I O to do she did discharge,
So that an NME it might NDR:
Then Y an SA write? then YN?
Or with my tears her BR BDU.

When her pians-40 she did press,
Such heavenly sounds did MNS that she
Knowing her Q, soon 1 U to confess
Her XLNG in an XTC.

Her hair was soft as silk, not YRE.
It gave no Q not yet 2 P to view:
She was not handsome: shall I tell U Z?
UR 2 know her I was all SQ.

LS she was, and prattling like A J.
O, little MLE! did you 4C
The grave should soon MUU, cold as clay,
And U should cease to B an N. TT!

While taking T at Q with LNG,
The MT grate she rose to put a:
Her clothes caught fire—no I again shall C
Poor MLE who now is dead as Solon.

O, LNNG! in vain you set at O
GR and reproach for suffering her 2 B
Thus sacrificed—to JL U should be brought
And burnt U O 2 B in FEG.

Sweet MLE K into SX they bore,
Taking good care her monument to YIO
And as her tomb was much 2 low B4
They lately brought fresh bricks the walls to I!

From the London Forget Me Not.
IMPROMPTU ON WASTE.
By the late Edward Knight, Esq.

Oh! waste not thou the smallest thing
Created by Divinity;
For grains of sand the mountains make,
And atoms infinity.
Waste thou not then the smallest time,
'Tis imbecile infirmity.
For well thou know'st, if aught thou know'st,
That seconds form eternity.

EPITAPH ON A KITTEN.
"Requies cat in pace."
Here lies, by death omitted,
A hapless young kitten,
To moulder away in the dust;
Oh! had it lived longer,
It might have been stronger,
And died somewhat older, we trust.

Had it grown up to cat-hood,
Then may a ra would
Have mourned in the deepest of woe!
Let the curtain be drawn to—
We hope it has gone to
That land to which other cats go.
[Phila. Sat. Bulletin.]

MISCELLANEOUS.
WOMAN'S LOVE.—An Extract.
With man, love is never a passion of such intensity and sincerity as with woman. She is a creature of sensibility, existing only in the out-pourings and sympathies of her emotions—every earthly blessing will be sacrificed for her affections. She will leave the sunny home of her childhood—the protecting roof of her kindred—forget the counsels of her sire, the admonishing voice of her mother, on whose bosom her head has been pillowed—do all that woman can do consistently with honor—forsake all she has clung to in her girlish simplicity for years; and throw herself into the arms of the man she idolizes. He that would forsake a woman after these testimonies of affection, is too gross a villain to be called a man. The wrath of heaven will pursue him—the brand of Cain is upon his brow, and the curse of Judas will rankle at his heart. Unrequited love with man is to him never a cause of perpetual misery—other dreams will flow in upon his imagination—the abstractions of business, the meteor of ambition or the pursuit of wealth, will win him away from his early infatuation. It is not thus with woman. Although the scene may change, and years, long withering and lingering years, steal away the rose from the cheek of beauty, the ruins of a breaking heart cannot be amalgamated—the memories of that idle vision cannot be obliterated from the soul—she pines, nerves herself away with pride, and pines away again, until her gentle spirit bids adieu to the treacheries of earth, and flies away to the bosom of her God.

More Georgia Sugar.—We have seen some sugar, a very fair sample, made by Col. Dowse of Burke County. It was manufactured from the Otahite Cane, which appears to yield a fairer sugar than the Ribbon kind. Col. Dowse has made about 150 hds. which is handsomely grained. His object this year having been only an experiment, he has reserved his cane for seed, and intends to plant a large crop, the next year. Georgia Cour.

Formation of Character.—It is ever to be kept in mind that a good name is in all cases the fruit of personal exertion. It is not inherited from parents; it is not created by external advantages; it is no necessary appendage of birth, or wealth, or talents, or station; but the result of one's own endeavours—the fruit and reward of good principles, manifested in a course of virtuous and honourable action. This is the more important, as a good name; whatever be your external circumstances, is entirely within your power. No young man, however humble his birth, or obscure his condition, is excluded from the invaluable boon. He has only to fix his eye upon the prize, and press towards it, in a course of virtuous and useful conduct, and it is his. And it is interesting to notice how many of our worthiest and best citizens have risen to honor and usefulness by dint of their own persevering exertions. They are to be found in great numbers, in each of the learned professions, and in every department of business, and they stand forth bright and animating examples of what can be accomplished by resolution and effort.

In the formation of a good character, it is of great importance that the early part of life be improved and guarded with the utmost carefulness. The most critical period of life is that which elapses from fourteen to twenty-one years of age. More is done during this period to mould and settle the character of the future man, than in all the other years of life.

A fair reputation, it should be remembered, is "a plant delicate in its nature, and by no means rapid in its growth." A character which has cost many years to establish, is often destroyed in a single hour, or even minute. Guard, then, with peculiar vigilance, this forming, fixing season of your existence.
Haver's Lectures to Young Men.

Red Ink.—The mode of preparing this ink, recommended by M. de Ribaucourt; infuse four ounces of ground Brazil wood in vinegar for three days then heat it to the boiling point, and then put in an ounce of gum arabic, and the same quantity of sugar, and of alum; allow it to cool, and put it into well stopped bottles.
An ink of a still more beautiful shade may be made with a decoction of cochineal, to which ammonia is to be added.

The most beautiful of all the red inks, is made by a solution of carmine in liquid ammonia, allowing the excess of the alkali to evaporate, and adding a small portion of colourless gum arabic.

By means of concentrated solutions of the greater number of colouring substances, inks of every shade may be prepared; a portion of gum is, in general, required, to suspend the colouring matter; and sometimes, corrosive sublimate must be added, to prevent mouldiness.

A Challenge.—A little fop, conceiving himself insulted by a gentleman, who ventured to give him some wholesome advice, strutted up to him with an air of importance, and said, "sir you are no gentleman! here is my card—consider yourself challenged. Should I be from home when you honor me with a call, I shall leave word with a friend to settle the preliminaries to your satisfaction." To which the other replied, "sir, you are a fool, here is my card, consider your nose pulled! and should I not be at home when you call on me, you will find that I have left orders with my servant to kick you into the street."

Animal food.—An idea prevails, that animal food is indispensable to sustain the vigour of the body. A London coal-heaver must have his ale and beef. An Arab carries his load across the desert, and lives longer on this simple diet than your beef-eaters.

Rare Instance.—Not a single death occurred in the First Parish in Newton, Mass. during a whole year ending Nov. 6. 1828. Two hours after the year closed, a young man died of a fever.

On the 17th ult. a man in the city of New York, named Joseph Dougherty, stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, and then stabbed himself. Dougherty died immediately. His wife still survived at 9 o'clock that day; but it was not expected that she could recover.